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EVERY man who desires to break the laws, who is a natural foe to law and hates order, is shouting for Sullivan and Buskirk.

WITH the Sunday closing law ignored and gamblers protected by bargain, why should the pay roll of the police be nearly one-fifth larger this year than last?

HAVING his choice, Mayor Sullivan has allied himself with the gamblers, dive keepers, ballot-box stuffers and tax-eaters instead of the mass of decent citizens.

INDIANAPOLIS demands that its affairs be administered upon business principles and that its treasury be as carefully guarded as it was in the transaction of Chairman Lilly.

REPRESENTATIVE PATTERSON, Democrat, of Tennessee, would have intelligence made the test of the right to vote. Mr. Patterson would not be a popular Democrat in Northern cities.

EVEN Mayor Sullivan instinctively understands that he has no right to ask respectable business men for their support, now that he has such men as Coy, Hicklin and Polster as active sup-

To-DAY leading anti-ring Democrats in New York and Brooklyn are making war upon Tammany and the McLaughlin gangs, which are no worse in their big way than the Sullivan ring is in its small way.

Two years ago Sullivan, his organs and advocates proclaimed aloud that he had refused the assistance of such men as Coy and Hicklin. To-day Coy and Hicklin are among the Mayor's most conspicuous and zealous supporters. Why is it thus?

ELI LILLY had an opportunity to spend \$75,000 of the taxpayers' money, but expended less than half of it. The Sullivan ring not only expends all the money appropriated, but borrows at 8 per cent. to increase the street force to carry the primaries.

Who says a judge may not electioneer from the bench? During the three months since Buskirk was nominated for re-election he has remitted the sentences of 105 persons convicted of various crimes in his court, and in every case only a small portion of the sentence had been served.

It now appears that the manufacturers, workingmen and Democrats who went to Washington to protest against the reduction of tariff duties before the ways and means committee are the victims of an imposition. Their testimony was not taken, and the tariff bill of the committee has been prepared by two men who did not hear the testimony.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY said in a speech the other day: "Petitions are going up from all over the country against free trade. It is better to vote right first than to petition afterwards." The workingmen who wore roosters on their bats when Cleveland was elected would do well to remember this before they vote next time. It is a good thing to think before one votes.

No judge ought to have unlimited power to suspend or remit sentences for violation of criminal law. It is equivalent to the pardoning power, which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Governor. Recent disclosures in regard to Judge Buskirk's court show how great an abuse and scandal this power may become in the hands of an unscrupulous demagogue.

A FEW weeks ago the Journal complimented Judge Buskirk for imposing a severe sentence of fine and imprisonment on a person who carried concealed weapons and advised mayors and justices to imitate his example. We hereby withdraw the commendation. We supposed at the time that Judge Buskirk was honest. We know now that he was not. The Journal confesses with deep humiliation that it was victim of a confidence game.

Ir, as stated, Secretary Carlisle and David A. Wells are preparing a tariff bill for the ways and means committee, it will be essentially a free-trade or Wells has been one of the most conspicuous assailants of protection in New England. It has frequently been intimated that Mr. Wells was engaged upon such a bill for the administration, but now is the first time it has been openly announced. Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee on ways and means, is in full accord with Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Wells as a theoretical free-

trader. At the suggestion of the outand-out free-traders, and probably of the administration, Mr. Springer was dropped from the chairmanship of the committee, for the reason that he would insist upon some scheme of his own and would not accept the work of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Wells. It remains to be seen if the House will accept such a measure.

#### THE DANGER OF DELAY.

There is a growing feeling that there will be a reaction in financial affairs if the Senate shall not proceed to repeal the Sherman act at an early day. The gold which has come from Europe is borrowed gold, and it was borrowed upon the confidence that the Sherman act would be repealed long ere this. It the repeal does not come speedily, it is said that gold will go back, as there is no favorable trade balance to keep it here. The reports of compromise measures which will increase the coinage of silver are not calculated to allay the growing anxiety over the delay of the Senate. The silverites, and, indeed, the Democratic leaders in the Senate like Mr. Gorman, seem not to realize the importance of early action. It has been said that they are waiting in order that the Democracy may be united upon some policy. It seems that five weeks should have afforded ample time if such a result were possible.

It has been intimated that the Senators hostile to the repeal of the Sherman act are waiting for the appearance in the Senate of the House bill repealing the federal election laws, which will be voted on and passed in that body Oct. 10, with a view of displacing the Sherman repeal bill to consider the election bill. Such an attempt would greatly embarrass several Democratic Senators from the South and West who are supporting the silver purchase repeal bill. If the federal election repeal bill should be forced to the front, it would have a very serious effect upon financial affairs.

The danger to repeal at the present time lies in the hesitating leadership of such Senators as Voorhees and Gorman. With a majority of twenty behind it purposeful leadership would have brought the Sherman repeal bill to a vote ere this. The silverite minority has recovered from its despondency because it finds that it is confronted by half-hearted leaders. If anything is to be accomplished, the Democratic leaders in the Senate must do something more than announce, as has Mr. Voorhees, that he will fight it out on the line of unqualified repeal if it takes until next spring to reach a vote. They must declare that a vote must be taken in a week.

Meantime, twenty-five Republican Senators, the only men in the body whom the friends of sound finance can trust, are waiting to vote, ready at any time to support the President's alleged friends in any proposition which wil lead to the early repeal of the Sherman purchase bill. If Sherman, Allison of Aldrich were leading a majority, a vote would have been reached after a dis cussion of two weeks.

# A FIGHT FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Democratic leaders are making

frantic appeals to the members of the

party who have announced their intention to vote for the Republican candidates, to stand by Sullivan and the ticket for purely partisan reasons. The Journal is perfectly willing to admit that the present municipal fight is not being conducted strictly on party lines and that the defeat of the Sullivan ring would be more of a triumph for the advocates of good government than for the Republican party. This is a fight between the friends of law and order and clean government against the combined forces of the gamblers, dive keepkeepers, tax-enters and political backs on the other. The city of Indianapolis is a huge business concern, and its management should be intrusted to whichever set of men put forward by the respective political parties are the most competent to administer upon its affairs. What business man, taxpayer or interested citizen is there in Indianapolis who will not frankly admit that George Merritt, Henry Rauh, Charles Krauss, Edward G. Stott, Lucius W. Drew and Theodore Stein are incomparably better qualified to conduct the business of a great corporation than are M Goebel, Henry Habeny, Charles Reagan, Henry Schroeder, Daniel Monninger and Martin J. Murphy? Of the candidates presented by the Republicans each is the successful manager of a business of his own. Who is there who does not know these gentlemen? Who is there who knows, or ever heard of a majority of those put forward by the Democrats in what was confessedly the most disgraceful, turbulent and corrupt convention ever assembled in the city? Mayor Sullivan has formed an active partnership with the gamblers and the toughs-is being aided in his canvass by the money contributed by them for this purpose. He has saddled a myriad of tax-eating party hangers-on in the capacity of useless inspectors upon the taxpayers of the city. He has made it necessary for the people to pay 7.3 and 8 per cent. interest on \$1,245,500 of borrowed money, when the debt could have been refunded at a rate that would have saved to the city \$42,338 a year. He is responsible for the fact that the city pays in salaries to officials double what it paid under previous administrations. He has gladly made himself the beneficiary of the machinations of Sim Coy, Charley Polster, Bill Tron, and the leaders of the slums and dive keepers, whose places Judge Buskirk makes his "hangout." This is fight against the sort of thing Mayor revenue measure. Secretary Carlisle is | Sullivan has made himself to stand for; | ment a fresh start, and we are likely, a theoretical free-trader, while Mr. a fight by business men and decent, law- before long, to see a campaign in which abiding people against the men with | "Away with the lords" will be one of whom the present city officers are associated, and of which they are exponents. Any Democrat who is willing to see the element now combined in Mayor Sullivan's cause dominate the city's affairs simply because they have succeeded, by

capturing the party organization, in

decent, respectable, competent management of his business affairs, to a surrender to this crowd, is invited to vote for Mr. Denny and the gentlemen on the ticket with him, with the assurance that he will receive due credit for his good judgment.

AN INFAMOUS PROSTITUTION OF JUSTICE

The latest revelation concerning Judge Buskirk's court is simply astounding. He has been guilty of many scandalous things, but his wholesale pardoning of workhouse prisoners for political purposes caps the climax. His buffoonery on the bench, his vulgarity on the stump, his attendance at Sunday evening theatricals given in violation of law, and his open fraternizing with profesional gamblers were bad enough, but ais deliberate trifling with the law and his prostitution of justice is the worst feature of a consistently bad record. The community has known for a long time that Judge Buskirk was doing all he could to protect saloon keepers and gamblers, but it did not suppose he was standing in with criminals and lawbreakers of all kinds. It has even shown a disposition to take him at his word when he has boasted of his intention to make it hot for certain classes of lawbreakers, and he has been complimented by the press for imposing heavy penalties on persons guilty of carrying concealed weapons. But now it appears this commendation was entirely undeserved. The tricky judge was not even compounding with sins he was inclined to by damning those he had no mind to. His severe penalties were no penalties at all. His sentences were pronounced merely to be revoked. They were accompanied with a wink of the left eye. He has been dispensing justice with a string to it. During the last month he has released thirty-seven prisoners from the workhouse, all of them before they had served out more than a small portion of their imprisonment, and some on the very day they were committed. Two men sentenced to 110 days each for carrving concealed weapons were released in five days. Another, under a like sentence for the same offense, was released the day after he was committed. A brutal wife-beater sentenced for 191 days was released in nineteen. A pickpocket sentenced for ninety days was released in ten, and so on through the entire list. These men were released to

The city charter says the police judge shall give a bond "in the penal sum of \$5,000, with good and sufficient freehold surety, to be approved by the Mayor and filed in the office of the city controller, conditioned for the faithful and | now!" honest discharge of the duties of his office." Judge Buskirk has forfeited his bond. He has not discharged the duties of his office honestly and faithfully. The record shows that he has deceived the public, connived at the violation of law, and, under the false pretense of administering justice, has prostituted it most shamefully. If he had his deserts he would be impeached and dismissed from office. If the people do not defeat him at the polls they will become guilty partners in a most infamous prostitution of justice.

become Democratic workers and voters.

# INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

On Friday night the Democratic managers had the Democratic precinct election officers together in a secret conference. All except the most trusted of such officials and such manipulators as Simeon Coy were refused admission. The secrecy of the meeting and the notorious character of several who attended it afford ground to suspect that it was called for the purpose of giving instructions to precinct officers which will enable them to count out a large number of anti-Sullivan votes. This conspiracy will fail if those who are in earnest to defeat the Sullivan gang will see to it that their friends follow the subjoined instructions, issued by the Republican city committee:

If the voter wishes any information as to the manner of voting he may ask the poll clerks. The veter must not put any mark or sign on his ballot; if he does, his vote will not

be counted. If by accident he blots his ballet in stamping it or makes a mistake, let him return the ballot, folded, to the poll clerks and get another.

If you want to vote a straight Republican ticket, stamp within the big square containing the eagle at the top of the ticket. If you stamp within the big square you must not stamp anywhere else on the ticket or you will lose your vote. You must not mark on the ballot with snything but the stamp. You must not

stamp except on the squares. If you acoidentally stamp off a square, return your ballot to the poll clerks and get a new one. You must not stamp on any one square m ore than once. You must fold your bailot before coming

out of the booth, so that the face will no

show and the initials of the poll clerks on the back will show. At the rooms of the Republican city committee are thousands of sample ballots which can be had for the asking. Individuals who are fighting the Sullivan-Buskirk ring can render the cause no better service than to get a supply of these sample ballots and make it point to show all of their friends how

to stamp and fold them. There is not a candidate on the Republican ticket who is not a far better man for the position than the best man on the Sullivan ticket. Therefore, it is not necessary to take the risk of stamping names on both tickets, since every time the stamp is used the chance of nullifying a vote is increased. Therefore, earefully stamp inside the square containing the eagle at the top of the

ticket. Mr. GLADSTONE's rather mild treatment of the House of Lords in his recent speech seems to have given quite as much of an impulse to the popular movement against them as if he had attacked them openly. His failure to do so when it was generally expected that he would seems to have given the movethe rallying cries. The strength of the movement will probably depend on the form it takes. If it merely proposes to abolish the House of Lords without substituting anything else for it, it will not make much headway. The English people are not only very conservative foisting upon it their tools and fellows but very practical. They know that had better swallow the dose prescribed | every parliamentary body in the world

for him. Any Democrat who prefers | has an upper and a lower branch, and that it would be unwise and dangerous to concentrate all legislative power in a single house. If the House of Lords is abolished something must take its place. If the popular movement is against the hereditary feature of the lords it should offer some plan for an elective body; something corresponding to our Senate. It is altogether likely, however, that the movement will end in campaign

THE petition which the members of the Window Glass Trades Union in Marion have been circulating, with a view to sending it to Representative Bynum, shows that they fully appreciate the value of protection. It matters not how they have voted in the past, the members of the union realize now that "a reduction in the tariff duties will affect the wages and profits of every one concerned in the business, if it does not stop production entirely." This statement is significant, because, until quite recently, some of the leaders of labor organizations have insisted that the organization could keep up the price of wages regardless of the tariff. Equally significant is the following statement, made by the petitioners to Mr. Bynum;

The glass industry is the most important one in the gas belt, and has done more to build up the cities and towns in this territory than any other business, and if a hostile Congress carries out the pledges to introduce free trade, and that protection is a crime, the suffering in this part of the country among the wage-workers will be indescribable.

There is no longer any doubt about the truth of the above statement in the minds of intelligent workingmen in the great industries of the country. There might have been a year ago, when they listened to the sophistries of Mr. Bynum, but since last June they have learned from experience. They know now that the introduction of free trade will cause "indescribable suffering among wageworkers."

THE Princeton (Ind.) Clarion thinks that town possesses the only soldiers' monument of its kind in the country. It stands in the courthouse yard and was built solely by funds contributed by surviving members of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, in memory of their deceased comrades. Neither the county nor any person except members of the regiment contributed a dol-

THE fine rame of the last few days came too late to save the corn, but they will be of immense benefit in making fall pasture, in replenishing the depleted streams and wells, and in putting the soil in good condition for winter. A few warm days now will make a great growth of pasture.

HELLO, Exchange! Please give me the United States Senate. "They're talking

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Not the Owner.

"Do you own the house you live in?" "Mel No. I only pay the taxes. We've got wo-weeks-old baby."

Revision. "I has noticed," says Uncle Mose, "dat what ain't nobody's business is jist what the ginril run ob people likes to make deir business."

Where He Failed. He once wrote a "novel of passion," Which he fancied to take in some cash on; But it was no success, For his heroine's dress Was fully a year out of fashion.

No Profit Ahead. "This is a lesson I hope you will profit by, said the kindly bystander to the young man from Back creek, who had been investigating three-

"Yas, I might profit by it," was his answer, but I'low I won't. I don't suppose I could earn to throw them keerds aroun' as slick as that there feller did ef I was to try fer a year."

# STATE PRESS OPINION.

THE Democratic party should pray to be protected from itself .- Danville Repub-"I COME not here to talk" was the remark | ning!

of a Roman, not an American Senator -Rushville Republican. Who points with pride to the fact that he was a member of the last Indiana Legis-

lature!-Corydon Republican. Ir the President had known what he does now he would have kept on fishing, and waited until the regular season to

have "a Congress on my hands."-Columbus Republican. A GENTLEMAN at the world's fair who is in a position to be a good judge, reports the school exhibit of Indiana as being in the lead. Indiana schools have sent more

work, and have more work on exhibition than any other State. - Knightstown Ban-STARTING up factories here and there with reduced forces and reduced wages may be enjoyable to Democrats, but we are of the opinion that the people would prefer that the factories would run with tull

forces and at the old wages .- Crawfordsville Journal Is it is the alternative of repeal of the federal elections bill and the continued purchase of silver, then let the government go on indefinitely with silver purchases. Less danger is involved in the operation of the Sherman act than in the prostitution

of the ballot .- Wabash Plain Dealer. It is not difficult to picture to oneself the smile of intense eatisfaction which spreads continuously over the open countenance of Isaac Pusey Gray, eafely intrenched in a fat office, as he reads of the distress of the politicians of high and low degree in his party in these troublous times .- Shelby Republican.

THE chief reason given for the repeal of the United States election laws is, as one Representative expressed it. "to wipe out every vestige of reconstruction legisla-That means, of course, the three constitutional amendments which made this the land of freedom for all our people. -New Albany Tribune.

Last fall during the campaign the Democratic orators declared that the people 'were oppressed by the robber tariff." and that the "robber barons" had the people by the throat. For more than a half year the Democratic party has been in power, and what has it done to relieve the people of that oppression?-Huntingburg Argus.

Some idiotic reporter at Chicago persist in ridiculing Posey county in connection with the world's fair. The Journal asserts for the fortieth time, without fear of contradiction, that there is more courtesy, good sense, retinement and intelligence in Posey county than in any equal geographical space in Illinois, not excepting Chicago. -Evansville Journal.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON scored one point in his speech on the Tucker bill that is unassailable. There can be no doubt that the chief ground of opposition to the federal election law is the State's rights doctrine of interference by the general government. The vote will turn not upon the merits of the law, but upon the instinctive Democratic aversion to federal officials.—Anderson Herald.

THE recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court to the effect that the General Assembly cannot legislate a judge out of office is entitled to more than passing consideration, as it is timely notification to get his \$50,000 back.

political conspirators that the judiciary of the State caunot be manipulated to suit their partisan designs whenever they have a real or imaginary grievance to be revenged .- Lafayette Courier.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MILLIONAIRE FREY, of Minneapolis, has married his housekeeper.

THERE will be between 2,300 and 2,500 students at Yale this year, of which number 600 are in the freshman class. It is understood that William Waldorf Astor has made application for naturalization papers and that he will become a Brit-

1sb subject. Willy Wally's ambition is to get into the House of Commons and perhaps in time buy a peerage and found a noble family. THE Rev. Mr. Farnham, of Boston, complained in his address at a banquet of the Baptist Social Union in that city, that

"Boston's late millionaire (Mr. Frederick L. Ames) was a somnambulist, walking through its streets with eyes blind to the thousands who were suffering want." Ir is now confidently believed by the Episcopalians of Vermont that the Rev. A. C. A. Hall, of England, will accept their bishopric to which they recently elected him. The Cowley Brotherhood must absolve him from his connection with its or-

of Bishops. JUDGE JAMES A. LEWIS, who died the other day at Elkton, Md., was long the private secretary of John M. Clayton, and as such it was his task to write at Mr. Clayton's dictation the original draft of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The private secretary lived to become probate judge of Cecil county, Maryland.

der, and he must be confirmed by the House

AMERICANS are said to have the poorest teeth of any people in the world. It is said the more brain work a person has the worse his teeth become. The same result is attained by lack of proper nonrishment. and it is said by a well-known dentist that fifty years hence among the very poor classes every body will be toothless at the age of twenty.

MRS. AH FONG and two children have arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu. She is the mother of Miss Etta Ah Fong who is to be married to Commander Whiting, United States navy. They are on the way to the world's fair. Miss Ah Fong will wait in San Francisco for the arrival of Commander Whiting, and they will be married there. Mrs. Ab Fong 1s of Portuguese and Hawaiian descent, but her husband is Chinese.

THE Hartford Times says that the first mugwump on record by his signature is to be found in the Connecticut State library -so far, at least, as his signature goes-in deed conveying Indian lands. "Mugwomp. as the word is there (and doubtless correctly) spelled, meant, in the Indian language, "big Injun"-brave warrier, leader, mighty important fellow. This particular mugwamp was a Connecticut sagamore of apparently some consequence.

MR. BURNHAM, director of works at the world's fair, has a plan for disposing of the buildings after the fair is closed. He proposes to touch a torch to them after they have been gutted, and allow them to burn. He thinks that most of the staff and woodwork would be destroyed, and that the iron girders and arches would not be injured. To afford a revenue. Mr. Burnham proposes to burn one building a night and charge 50 cents entrance fee to the grounds.

REV. DR. HIRAM BINGHAM, who, with his wife is about to sail from San Francisco for the Gilbert islands, has completed a translation of the Bible for the natives of those islands, where he has been a missionary for many years. Mrs. Bingham is the author of several schoolbooks for the islanders, and is at present working on an arithmetic, a fask which offers many difficulties on account of the lack of equivelents in the Gilbert island language for many arithmetical terms. Certain of them Mrs. Bingham has been obliged to coin.

THE WEARY WAITING. There'll be an adjournment of Congress some But it's weary the waiting, weary. Some time in the future the folks will say:

"They have turned off the gas and are coming And the country'll break out in a royal hooray But it's weary the waiting, weary. -Atlanta Constitution

THE man was level-headed, it was plain: He lacked not wealth, but longed for high post So he gave generously to the campaign

-New York Press. WHAT SOME ROMANS SAID

On Learning of the Appointment of a New Embassador to Italy. New York Sun Romulus-Wow! Remus-Hully gee! Nums Pempilius-Good Lord! Tullius Hostilius-Thunder and light-

Ancus Martius-Sakes alive! Tarquinius Saperbus-Ah there, my size! Cariolanus-Ta ta, old boy! Cincinnatus-I ain't in it a minute! Dentatus-Rats! Claudins-Well, I'll be d-d! Virginius-My daughter, oh, my daugh-

Spurius Manlins-That lets me out! Manlius-Am't he a corker. Fabius Maximus-Get on to his curves! Regulus-By Zucks! Scipio Africanus-Did you ever? Marias-Tat, tut! Sylla-Holy smoke! Pompey-Oh, Moses! Cataline-Me too!

Julius Casar-Who the dickens is Van Brutus-Let's knife him! Augustus-liee whiz! Cassius-Whoa, Emma! Mark Anthony-Stand from under! Tiberius-Shoot it! Nero-Bless my soul! Germanicus-Set'em up ag'in! Calignia-Great Scott! Cicero-Where am I at! Virgil-What is it? Horace-Ye gods and little fishes!

giving us? Sale of a Foreign Mission. Kansas City Journal.

Jupiter-Come off, Grover; what are you

In the first place, Mr. Van Alen wouldn't have given \$50,000 without a valuable consideration. In the second place, there could have been no other intelligent reason for his appointment. It was a bargain,

Mr. Van Alen doesn't cotton very kindly to his nutive land, but he insists that his heart beats warmly for the Democratic party. His contribution of \$50,000 to the Democratio campaign fund last year is cited in evidence, and the public allusions to a possible connection between that subscription and the Italian mission Mr. Van Alen thinks quite characteristic of those horrid American writing fellows, don't you

Can't as Long as Democracy Reigns.

Says the Indianapolis Journal: "The shooting, by order of the Mayor, of the men who were trying to lynch a prisoner at Koanoake, Va., the other day, and now the killing of train robbers, are variations from the ordinary course of a nature likely to discourage two rapidly growing industries in the South and West," Indiana should come to the front with a little leaden discouragement for the growing industry known as whitecappery.

The Democratic Policy. New York Press.

Repeal the State bank note tax, repeal the silver purchase act, repeal the McKiuley tariff, repeal the tederal election lawsin a word, undo Republican legislation, 18 the sole definite policy of the Democratic party. Such a thing as a constructive policy does not enter its head.

Why, Cleveland, of Course, New York Advertiser. Senator Voorhees vonches for the patriot-

ism of President Cleveland. Who can vouch for the patriotism of the Indiana copperhead, Daniel W. Voorhees?

What He Paid For. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. If Mr. James J. Van Alen dors not get his Italian mission he really ought to VAN ALEN'S TOWN.

Newport and the Purposeless People Who Assemble There in Summer.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A man who has no claim of domicile in America other than that based upon his ownership of large properties here and a periodic temporary residence at his so-

called cottage of palatial proportions and magnificence at Newport, though he may bave no valid claim of domicile in any other country, ought not to be regarded as an American citizen in such a sense as to qualify him as a representative of this Nation at a foreign court. Newport is near the southern extremity of the island which gives name to the little State. The old town is built upon the western side, facing the excellent harbor, Its east and west streets run up the hillerde, crossing the long, narrow and winding streets which follow the course of the shore of the harbor. This portion of the place has an air of an-

tiquity, and its streets and structures suggest no thought of great wealth or inviting comfort. The eastern and northeastern portions of the town, away from the harbor and its ancient appurtenances, present a wholly different appearance and suggest widely different thoughts. Here are the temporary homes, the "cottages," of the wealthy "visitors," closed during a considerable portion of the year and open during the "season." The extreme southern point below the town is not yet much occupied with buildings, though the palaces are constantly encroaching upon it. It is a rocky and picturesque promontory. through and around which extends the famed "ocean drive." Many the most expensive Louses along the western eastern bay, wide lawns extending between the palaces and the high, rocky shore, upon which runs the "cliff walk." At the

houses toward the southern part of the western shore of this bay. It is perhaps a common, at least a not un common, opinion that Newport is a fashionable bathing resort. This is a mistake. Whatever was true at a former time, it is a fact now that the "cottagers" do not irequent the beach or mingle with the people who bathe there. The bathhouses upon the sandy waste do not suggest luxury. Their reception rooms and all their belongings have rather the appearance of a very badly kept railway station recently occupied by untidy immigrants. The millionaires who bathe in sait water, it is said, draw it into their palaces through pipes which run out into the bay. There is much delusiveness in those effusions of summer correspondents who portray the seductive gorgeousness of Newport bathing. costumes, conveying the impression

that they are worn by representatives of

north end of this eastern bay is the bath-

ing beach, with its public bathhouses.

There are a few, only a few, private bath-

fashion among the millionaires. There is one large hotel, but it is said to receive little encouragement. The truth is, the millionaires do not wish the presence of the multitude. A few strangers, drawn by ouriosity, still make short visits (which they are not apt to repeat) during their summer vacations. At this period the millionaires, who have no vacations, but idle through the tedious year, keep themselves somewhat secluded. They may be seen occasionally about the clubhouse-simpering misses and languid men and wemen, with a number of gawky dudes, all chattering about the merest vanities. Occasionally these persons take a tally-ho excursion through a region of whose rich historical interest they are oblivious, or have a ball at the clubhouse, where, perhaps, you might get an opportunity, for a good price, to look at them from the gallery. Also, at this period, grand turn-outs driven by women, take liveried servants out riding for exbibition, occasionally upon the ocean drive, but mostly about the streets where they may be seen by greater numbers. But the real season, with its grand entertainments and receptions, is postponed until late in the autumn, when the millionaires are no longer molested with the intrusive presence of mere vacation people. Perhaps as good an opportunity as any for the vacation stranger to view the cottagers is on Sunday at the plain little frame chapel which they attend to listen to the general and soothing animadversions of some New York or Boston bishop upon the vanity of earthly follies. There you may see a great assemblage of fine carriages, blooded horses in shining harness, and liveried English servants, whose tight clothes and wooden rigity and immobile faces awaken feelings of pity mingled. with contempt. luside you will see a grand array of finery, and you will observe so much apparent devoutness that you find yourself wondering why these people, if it be allowable to speak of them as people, do not build a decent church in place of the little weatherfaded chapel. Perhaps they use such a temporary structure because they are only cottagers. The stranger is surprised at the general lack of evidence in the town of public spirit on the part of these wealthy owners, and at the want of almost everything except indications of private selfishess and personal vanity. Men there t in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars for the naked grounds upon which they build and furnish million-dollar es. tablishments. But the old town suffers and languishes. It seems to be, in part, its own fault, in that through some influence, it fails, it is said, to impose an adequate and fair share of taxes upon the property of these nabobs who make their resort there and their home elsewhere. It would be impossible, in America, to find a more un-American locality, or one so wholly given over to English snobbery. A short stay is sufficient to give nauses to a self. respecting person, accustomed to useful employment himself, and to habits of in

dustry in his neighbors. Perhaps it is not surprising that those who see nothing improper in thechoice of a Newport "cottager" as a representative of America at Rome, should also be unable to see that the giving of such an office, solely by way of reward for the contribution of \$50,000 to corrupt the electors, without a stipulation for the office at the time of the contribution, would not be substantially more commendable than the giving of the office in downright payment under an ante-election promise made upon such a consideration.

The Decline of Sullivan. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.

"Mr. Sullivan is a clever gentleman personally, and entered on his duties as Mayor with honest purposes, but, while I voted for him before, I cannot do it now, as that would be becoming a party to open violation of law." Thus spoke a Democrat of some prominence as a citizen to me recently. It is the thought that is echoed in a hundred forms just now. It is a most remarkable circumstance that the Mayor in interviews and public utterances avers over and over that if there is the violation of law that is claimed he knows nothing of it. The pulpit and the press, no less than the citizen on every street corner, knows of the open and reckles violations going on-worse than were ever before known in this city. The people, without regard to party alliliations, are forced to the conclusion that the Mayor has been brought under the subtle infigence of this lawless class. One mistaken step after another seems to have led him under their complete dominance, and in such a false position he appears to have again verified Pope's philosophy: "First endured, then pitted, then embraced,"

The Mayor seems to have utterly lost his confidence in the truth and in wars of rectitude in winning success. Intelligent observation on every hand points the downtall of far stronger men who had the temerity to presume upon the credulty of their fellows. Nor will vain attempts at vibrating between respectability and infamy avail. It is a plain thing to simply obey and enforce law. There is no safety anywhere this duty is not observed by the citizen, and the danger is ten-fold when a public officer condones crime.

JOHN B. CONNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.

Apologizing for an Oversight.

An illustrated poem, "Van Alen's in 'Society' Now," which was printed Wednesday morning, should have been credited to the Indianapolis Journal. The idea was an excellent one, and the Indiana newspaper should not be cheated out of its dues by an oversight which is a source of sincere re-